

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Mott, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.  
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A notice to the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as an engagement.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agree—Major R. M. Conner is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in any manner. T. J. M.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1837.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 4.57.5	Per May, 1837.
Saturday, 4.57.5	A. M.
Sunday, 4.57.5	New 4 1 30 a.m.
Monday, 4.57.5	First 12 11 19 a.m.
Tuesday, 4.57.5	Full 20 2 7 a.m.
Wednesday, 4.57.5	Last 28 5 48 a.m.
Thursday, 4.57.5	

## MANGEL WURTEL OR FIELD BEET.

A few remarks on the culture of this crop, may not be unacceptable.

The Soil.—Is best when a clayey loam; but any soil if ploughed deep and well manured will produce good crops, as the principal requisite is depth and fertility.

The Sowing.—Should be done in the early part of May, although it is frequently performed later. Where the ground is very scanty should be sown upon ridges; but in ordinary cases, it succeeds best when planted in drills without ridging. T. and H. Little, of Newbury, Mass. who raised upwards of thirty tons to one acre, prepared the ground and sowed in the following manner: After one deep ploughing, the ground was furrowed two and a half feet apart, and the manure put in the furrows, and covered with the plow; a roller was then passed on the top of the ridge thus formed, to pulverize the lumps, level the surface, and press the soil and manure together. The seed were then sown in the furrows at the distance of six or eight inches apart. John Hare Powell also describes thus: "The holes for the seeds were made by a wheel, containing pegs in its circumference, which penetrated the ground about an inch, leaving intervals of four inches; the rows were made two feet apart; two capsules (or berries) were dropped in each hole; the wheel of a common barrow was then passed over them, thus compressing the earth, and leaving a slight rut for the retention of moisture."

The quantity of seed.—Per acre should be about four pounds; for although this is a large allowance, the expense is small when compared with the insurance of an even crop. Great care should be taken that the seed if the common red and white beet is not sown with it. Unless the ground be very moist, the seed, before sowing, should be soaked about 48 hours in soft water. After the plants have come up, they should be thinned to about eight inches distance from each other in the rows.

The after culture.—Consists principally in a free use of the cultivator, and in keeping the land perfectly clear of weeds. Col. Powell describes his success in the culture of this crop, to deep and thorough ploughing; the use of cultivators, which complete the production of the till; and to the destruction of weeds on their first appearance; leaving the smallest space upon which a horse can walk between the rows; and are all, to planting the seeds of a proper and upon a surface which is kept perfectly level. Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, in 1832, planted one-sixth of an acre which had been intended for early corn, and had been manured the previous year. The seed were sown in drills two feet asunder, and eight inches apart in the drills, and covered with a roller. When the plants were up, a hoe was passed over the field, and afterwards a small plough run through it twice, clearing out the weeds with a hoe. This result the cultivation it had; and the whole crop, including the original preparation of the ground, did not exceed two full days' work for one man. The crop was upwards of seventy-five bushels; and might have been much larger, as there were many vacant places of six or eight feet length in the rows; and other places where the roots were injured by being crowded. The soil was a fair medium mould, a mixture of clay, sand, and vegetable matter.

The produce per acre.—Under ordinary culture, may be estimated at from six hundred to a thousand bushels. Where, however, the ground is ploughed very deep, well manured, and well cultivated, much larger crops have been obtained, of which a few instances are here given.

Gideon Foster, of Charleston, Middlesex county, Mass., raised forty-three tons to the acre.

The premium crop of Tristram and Little of Newbury, Mass., was 33 tons, 10 cwt. and 14 lbs. on an acre, or more than sixteen hundred bushels.

Col. Powell inclosed certificates to the resident of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, showing that sixteen hundred and thirty-four bushels of mangel wurtel,

weighing twenty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-eight pounds, were produced upon an acre and fourteen perches; and a part of the same field containing thirteen contiguous rows, produced at the rate of two thousand and sixty-five bushels per acre, weighing 44 tons, 5 cwt. and 27 lbs.

Henry Thompson of Baltimore, raised in 1833, on less than one-eighth of an acre, 5 tons, 14 cwt. and 3 qrs., or at the rate of about sixty tons to the acre.

In good land, single roots of the mangel wurtel often weigh nine or ten pounds, and sometimes even fourteen or fifteen pounds each; and J. A. Kenrick of Newbury, Mass. raised in 1833, a single root weighing no less than thirty-six pounds.

Uses.—This root is admirably adapted for feeding nearly all domestic animals. It is the best of known food for store swine; and swine fatten upon it, yielding firm pork of good flavor, when fed to them raw, equally well as upon boiled potatoes, by which the fuel and labor of boiling is saved. Col. Powell says, "My neat cattle prefer mangel wurtel to any other root which I have offered to them. I have found its effects in producing large secretions of good milk, very great." Its application as food for sheep is not the least important of its uses. Ewes yearn usually at the season when grass cannot be supplied. The health of themselves and the thrift of their lambs, essentially depend upon succulent food being had. I am inclined to think that no small portion of the success which English breeders have met, is to be ascribed to the large stores of roots, which they have always at command."

In autumn, when the quantity of milk from cows often diminishes greatly, it may be restored by cutting the leaves of this plant and feeding them. In some instances the quantity has been doubled by this means. The leaves soon grow again, and may be cut every fortnight. Cows fed twice a day in winter, upon 20 lbs. of the roots at a time, together with 4 or 5 pounds of hay or chopped straw, will, it is asserted, give as much milk as in summer.

In some instances when fed to cattle and sheep, this root is said to have produced scouring. This may be owing either to the soil adhering to the roots when eaten, or to the sudden commencement of feeding on them exclusively, instead of there being mixed with a proper proportion of dry food, such as hay, meal, or chopped straw.

This crop has several important advantages in its cultivation. It is little affected by changes of the weather; suffers little from drought; thrives in moist soils; and is not attacked by any insect; and prepared the ground well for succeeding crops. The roots may be kept sound and fresh for eight or ten months.

Farmers who value their land, would find it greatly to their interest to direct their attention more to the cultivation of this crop. It has been found that two tons of mangel wurtel are equal to one ton of hay for feeding milch cows; and that three tons are equal to one of hay for feeding cattle in general. Any one may readily calculate from this, how much greater a number of cattle may be supported by this means, from a given quantity of land, than by the usual mode of feeding them exclusively on grass and hay. Supposing for instance that thirty tons of mangel wurtel are the average product per acre, then we shall have an amount from one acre alone equal to from ten to fifteen tons of hay. Now if a method should be devised for raising this amount of hay from an acre, it would excite universal attention and inquiry; but this crop, although possessing advantages not less important, is almost entirely neglected.

Great Natural Curiosity.—There is now to be seen at the American Museum, a nondescript animal, apparently of the lizard species, but which really seems to be a union of the frog, the tortoise, and lizard. The head and body resemble those of the tortoise, but in addition to the coat of mail, of this reptile is covered with numerous rows of horns extending in semicircular lines down the back, one row completely encompassing the body. Those on the head are arranged in pairs, about an inch in length. The legs and tail denote the lizard, the under part of the body the frog. The history of this strange creature is as curious as the animal itself; as will be perceived by the following notes which was received with it:

"Presented to the American Museum by Mrs. Carolina Wilson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, it having been given her by a Texian officer under Gen. Houston, and taken in Texas at the time Santa Anna was captured."

What is most remarkable, the animal is said to have taken no food from the time it was found until its arrival in this city, last October. From that period to the present, it is positively known to have subsisted without any visible nourishment; and yet it is as lively as at first. By what means it has been able to endure so long a fast especially during the winter, when there are no insects on which similar animals are said to feed is a matter of conjecture, and worthy of the attention of naturalists.—[New York Sun.

Amos, General.—Washington was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer—

"Expressive silence!" moans his praise. Knox was a book-binder and stationer. Morgan (brother of the Cowpens) was a drayman. Tarleton got from him a sound lecture on that subject. Greene was a blacksmith, and withal a quaker, albeit through all his southern campaigns, particularly at the Eutaw Springs he put off the outward man. Arnold—(I ask pardon for naming him in such company)—was a grocer and provision store keeper in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen; the same that decorated his shop before the revolution.

Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eye to the fact that he could not "march through the United States with 5000 men," was a "regular built soldier," but after the revolution a farmer. Warren the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice when called upon by their country. Marion the "old fox" of the South, was a cow boy. Sumpter, the "fighting cock" of South Carolina was a shepherd's boy.

Dreadful Slaughter and Cannibalism in New Zealand.—Late accounts state that the late establishment of Mr. Jones at Sydney, was attacked by 500 of the natives of Waikato, Matamata and Tauranga. Of 120 in the establishment, every man was killed, and the women and children made prisoners, which latter were savagely butchered with tomahawks, their heads and limbs scattered about in every direction. On their return they fell in with 13 of a hostile tribe, whom they murdered, and then feasted on their flesh, which they baked in ovens.

A Clergyman frozen to death.—On the 10th ultimo the body of a man about sixty years old was found in the prairie, a few miles beyond Knoxville, who had evidently frozen to death. His saddlebags were found upon a tree close by, and contained papers which made known his name and residence, though our informant recollected neither. He had breakfasted on the preceding Tuesday at Mr. Gilmore's, on Spoon river, where he made himself known as an Englishman, and a Presbyterian minister.—Peoria Register.

This confederacy, sprawling out across the continent, from Canada to Texas, certainly looks not unlike a huge, mis-shapen giant; his head cool and calculating enough, New England; New York, his gullet; Pennsylvania, his broad shoulders; most fit for carrying burdens; and the South his heart; Kentucky his paunch; Tennessee, his entrails; Ohio, his rump; the "great west his legs—the migratory and vagrant part of him.—Columbia Telescope.

Melting of Coin.—It is computed that the consumption of silver coin, in manufactures in this city, is annually upwards of \$100,000; that of gold \$1,000,000. In Boston the sum used in this way of the article of silver alone, in one establishment, is 100,000 ounces. In Providence both silver and gold are used to the amount of \$100,000 annually in the various branches of manufacture. In Philadelphia \$500,000.—N. Y. Post.

Mrs. Fitzherbert, the much esteemed and highly-respected widow of George IV., died at Brighton on the 28th of March. She has always received great attention from the royal family, and no dispute is made of the fact that she was married to the late King according to the forms of the Catholic Church, of which she was a member.

Sweets of Liberty.—An Irishman escaped from a prison by jumping out of a window. He came down upon the head of a molasses hogshead, which broke and let him in up to the middle. "Faith," said he as he scrambled out, "I have often heard of the sweets of liberty, but never knew what it meant before."

A Question for the Financiers at Washington.—If the Domestic Exchanges of this country ruled at 24 per cent. when the amount of specie in it was less than thirty millions, and the rates of exchange advanced to 5 to 7 per cent. when the specie had increased to 80 millions, what will be the rates of exchange when "gold currency" becomes universal, as promised at the close of the present administration? So inquires the Cleveland Gazette.

The Tailors done over.—A master Tailor of Amsterdam, named Welland, a German by birth, has invented a machine which performs the task of sewing a garment as well as it can be done by the hand. The King of Holland has just presented him with one hundred ducats, but the tailors have vowed vengeance against him.

A widow in Boston of a revolutionary soldier, learned that she was entitled to a pension by the late acts of Congress, applied at Washington, and received a certificate granting her \$250 per annum, and nearly \$8000 arrears.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier, says that Jackson and Van Buren have been named in Louisiana and Mississippi, in the same manner as Calton and other producers have been in price.

## POLITICAL.

### EXTRACTS.

From the Journal of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, to investigate the Executive Departments.

At the time of the election of the summer approached nearer and nearer, the Chief Magistrate became more and more open and undesigning in his interviews to influence and control public opinion. I am well acquainted with his signature and have seen many newspapers and other publications sent under his hand to individuals, and to members of Assembly, calculated and intended to injure, in public estimation, those who were unwilling to act in accordance with his wishes as to a public dinner; have seen letters published from him in newspapers, and have heard of many others, and now have copies of some never published; and all this after he had endeavored to induce me, and the State in which I reside, to accede to his wishes, under the promise of his influence to have my name used in the first instance as Vice President, and afterwards for the presidency, as I have been informed, and verily believe. And to satisfy the committee that I do not speak unguardedly, and from unkind feelings upon the subject, I subjoin to this answer, the extract of a letter dated 23rd August, 1836, from Mr. Orville Bradley, of Hawkins county, Tennessee. He is a man of high character for intelligence and veracity, and I have not the shade of doubt that every thing he there states on the subject of his conversation with the President is strictly true.

In the course of the last summer the President made a visit to his home in Tennessee; and as I have been informed, and verily believe, almost as soon as he entered the State, denounced me and several of my colleagues, who are my political friends, publicly, and in strong terms; charging some of them, and especially Col. Peyton, with having given a vote relative to an appropriation on the Cherokee treaty, directly contrary to what the journal, the newspapers, and members who had been present, at the passage of the bill, showed, and stated to be the fact; and, as to another of them, Mr. Huntman, in answer to a question to him, he alleged he was on the fence, and it was doubtful which side he would fall, and afterwards, when written to by Mr. Huntman, as would appear by a copy of Mr. Huntman's letter to him, and copy of his answer, and by reply, hereto attached; and the committee will readily perceive, by an extract of a letter from Col. O'Brien, and a certificate of Mr. Carriger, both highly respectable men, that his memory is so much impaired, as not to be relied on, even for a few months, for what he has said relative to the character and conduct of a representative in congress.

Under these circumstances, although I feel I, and the Senate through me, were misled, in the creation of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and in the appointment of Mr. Herring to fill said office; and believe that, upon investigation, it will be found that frauds, in this branch of the Administration of the War Department, have been committed; and that some of the officers or agents of the Government have participated in and derived pecuniary benefits from them; yet I do not believe the Secretary of War intended to do wrong, but was constrained to act in accordance with the wishes of others.

Amidst the variety of daily duties claiming attention, and without any thing but a general question pointing to a particular transaction it is very probable that some facts and circumstances, within my knowledge, are omitted, which more direct and specific questions would bring to my recollection. It has been my wish to make my answer as full as I reasonably could, that I might save the committee the trouble of a protracted examination.

### EXTRACT FROM MR. BRADLEY'S LETTER.

HAWKINS COUNTY, EAST TENN.  
August 22, 1836.

In the fall of 1834, on his return from the west, Gen. Jackson called at my father's; I was, with him then and travelled some distance with him along the road in this county, (Hawkins.) In the course of the time we were together, the subject of succession was freely discussed. Your claims were mentioned, and the feeling of the State to have opposition to Van Buren. I spoke of the attempt which had been made in the Assembly of 1833, of which I was a member, to nominate Judge White, which I told him I thought I had been mainly instrumental in defeating, by virtue of an authority you had given me before you left Nashville, to say you desired it should not be done. I told Gen. Jackson that I thought, after having had considerable opportunities of forming a correct estimate, that I felt satisfied that two thirds of the members of that Assembly were indisposed to support Van Buren, and would not do it, if they could get any respectable man of their own principles to vote for; that the Assembly was only restrained from nominating Judge White, by his own disinclination to such nomination; and by an apprehension that in the condition of the public feeling in the United States, (it was just after the removal of the deposits) that this nomination might throw such a fire-brand into the ranks of the administration as might break down Judge White, and prostrate the whole party; and throw the power of the Government into the hands of the Bank party, and by the further consideration, that as Tennessee had the incumbent of the presidency, that it might be considered arrogant in them to be the first to nominate another of her citizens for that high office. I also stated to Gen. Jackson my opinion, that if Judge White should receive a respectable nomination anywhere out of the State, that it would be immediately and generally followed up in Tennessee. I told the President that immediately after the rise of the Assembly, and before I left Nashville, I had written to Judge White a full account of the state of things at Nashville, all that had occurred, the part that I had taken, and the reasons that had influenced me, and that Judge White had immediately answered me, approving of my course, and stating that if he had been nominated, that under the state of things that then existed at Washington, he should have felt bound to put down the movement under his own hand and signature.

I further told Gen. Jackson, that I thought there was a decided indisposition in Tennessee to support Van Buren, and intimated to him, that although under the circumstances that then existed, I had felt it my duty to oppose, among the members, any attempt by the Assembly to bring out Judge White, that I did not like to support Van Buren, if I could please myself any better. Gen. Jackson entered warmly into a vindication of Van Buren, spoke of him in the highest terms, said that he was the man to whom the State was his right of Tennessee, was looking for a vote out of Tennessee, that White could not have.

of Tennessee, and that Tennessee must not separate from the rest of his friends, that he found there was a strong disposition in the State to press the claims of Judge White, but that it would not receive any countenance or support elsewhere.—But further, said he, this matter must be compromised. Judge White and the State of Tennessee ought to be satisfied to have the name of Judge White on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren as Vice President. Judge White is yet young enough to come in after Van Buren, and such an arrangement will make all right, and secure the certain elevation of Judge White, after Mr. Van Buren. I do not know, said he, with a smile, what we shall do with Richard M. Johnson, but I suppose we can arrange the matter with him some other way. Gen. Jackson requested me to come on to Washington at the commencement of the session of Congress; and which I told him I could not. He requested me to write to him during the winter what was going on in Tennessee. I told Gen. Jackson, when he proposed that Judge White should be put on the ticket as Vice President, that if Judge White should be run on the same ticket with Van Buren, that I would support it, and I thought a majority of those who were desirous of bringing out Judge White in Tennessee would do the same, but that it could not satisfy all.

I told the substance of his conversation to Judge Powell and John Kennedy, Esq., shortly after it occurred; I think also to John Young of this county, and S. D. Mitchell, and perhaps to some others.

When you came on afterwards, the same fall, on your way to Washington, I told it to you at Rogersville. Your reply, after listening till I got through, was, that the office of Vice President of the United States was a place not unworthy the ambition of any man when properly obtained; that it was, perhaps, greatly superior to any meritorious, but that you would not accept that or any other office, when your name was to be used as a lure to draw men into the support of a ticket they would not otherwise vote for. We had other and further conversation on the matter of the same tenor, which it is not necessary now to recapitulate.—Immediately after my leaving your room, I was accosted by several of those to whom I told Gen. Jackson's proposition of your being put on the ticket as Vice President, and asked if you would accede to that proposition. I gave them your reply, as above set forth. They then said you would [not] run; for in the conversations they had heard upon the subject of your nomination, it had been maintained by many, perhaps a majority—that you would not allow your name to be run at all. Gen. Jackson had expressed that opinion in the conversation we had. He had also stated he had no objection to a nomination of Judge White, if he was only recommended to the American people, and to the favorable consideration of a general convention of the party; but that any attempt to procure an absolute nomination must be put down by his friends.

The foregoing is the substance of my conversation with Gen. Jackson, in relation to your nomination and being run for the Presidency, to the best of my recollection. At this late period, I have, for the first time, attempted to reduce it to writing, and, of course, cannot pretend to be absolutely and certainly right in every particular. But I think I have committed no essential errors. You are at liberty to use this letter as you please. I do not wish it to go into the newspapers, without some strong necessity. But if such should exist, I will not shrink from the responsibility.

Your friend,  
ORVILLE BRADLEY.

The Hon. Hugh L. White.

WASHINGTON CITY,  
Jan. 1, 1836, (7.)

Dear Sir: In a speech which was made by Judge White at Jonesborough, Tenn., and which has been published in the papers of that State and elsewhere, he stated, in substance, (I have not the speech before me) that you were asked how I stood in relation to the administration, and the coming election for President; and that your reply was, I do not know how he stands. I believe he is upon the fence, and it is uncertain which side he will drop. The first time I saw Judge White, after the publication of his speech, I requested to know who was his author in regard to the expression you were said to have made. He gave me the name of Mr. O'Brien, of Washington county, Tenn. (if I remember right) as the person who heard you make the expression. It seems that one of my colleagues and an honorable member from Virginia have thought proper to reiterate this charge upon the floor of Congress, in the discussion of a question now pending and undetermined in the House of Representatives.

Not having any acquaintance with Mr. O'Brien, and having some doubts with regard to the accuracy of his statements, I hope you will not deem it disrespectful in me to ask for a refutation, or a confirmation of it.

I know, sir, that the weighty affairs of Government which draw so largely upon your time and attention, leave you but little time to attend to small matters like this; yet it has become of some considerable importance to me, or it is made so through the agency of others.

As I do not consider that I occupied the doubtful position assigned me, and having no reason to believe that you would knowingly do me the least injustice, I ask with the more confidence your answer as early as may be convenient.

With sentiments of respect,  
I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient serv't.

ADAM HUNTSMAN.  
The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1836, (7.)

Sir: Your letter of the 1st inst. is before me. I have not the slightest recollection of having made the remarks in reference to you, which from your note of yesterday's date, was imputed by Judge White to me, in a speech at Jonesborough, Tenn. I do not know, nor have I any recollection of the witness to whom Judge White refers you. I have no acquaintance with the O'Brien family. And it is scarcely possible that I should have entered into the familiar discourse described by Judge White with a perfect stranger, without retaining some trace on my memory of the man, or of the extraordinary questioning to which it would seem he subjected me. If I had been interrogated about you by one whom I thought entitled to take such liberty, I should have said to him, thus I esteemed you from your vote and course in Congress, as a friend of the administration; that in regard to the then pending election for President, you were the avowed friend of Judge White for President, but willing to give effect to the wishes of your constituents if they preferred Mr. Van Buren, in case the election came into the House of Representatives.







# Charlotte:

Friday, May 24, 1837.

## A CARD.

THE Agency of the Bank of the State at this place will receive hereafter in payment and deposit, only the Bills of said Bank and its branches, the bills of the State Bank and those of the Bank of New York.

The above Card is inserted under our usual head by particular request. Our agents, and in fact every one, will be surprised at the projection of Notes of the Bank of Cape Fear. This card was handed to us at a late hour, we shall not fail to inform our readers of the cause of this proceeding on the part of the Bank of the State, as we understand them.

The District.—We think it unnecessary to apologize to our readers, for occupying so much of our space this week with the correspondence of the National Intelligencer. They find much interest in knowing the true situation of affairs at the North, and we believe we could give them more correct information than is contained in those letters. If the writers are so dependent on (and we believe they are) our correspondence as a most lamentable picture from what (twelve months ago) at that time we presented to the world the strange anomaly of a nation free from the embarrassments of a National debt and an overflowing Treasury. What a sad state! With a large surplus in the Treasury and the "Government" is not able now to pay claims against it in the Currency which was issued as a "stop gap" to "run up the Mississippi" and "make good" the "expenses" of our late war. The country has been truly devoted to death.

The New York Committee.—The committee appointed by a meeting of the Merchants of New York to go to Washington to represent the Treasury Circular; also thank that instruction to give to prevent the commencement of the same on the Custom House bonds, and also to report to the Congress to be convened, made a report to a meeting of the citizens on the 8th instant. Following letter was received from Mr. Van Buren, in reply to the letter addressed to him by the Committee, in which they state what they believe to be the true cause of the pressure in the New York Market. It will be seen that Mr. Van Buren declines repelling the Treasury Circular, and also refuses to call an extra session of Congress; but promises to extend to the Merchants relief as he can give consistently with the existing laws relative to the Custom House bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1837.

SIR: I have bestowed on your communication the attentive consideration which is due to the opinions, wishes and interests of the respective parties of my fellow citizens in whose behalf you act.

On the correctness of the judgment which, in exercise of an undoubted right you have in your general terms pronounced upon particular points in the policy of the late and present administration, you cannot expect me to concur. My opinions on these points were distinctly announced to the American people before my election, and I mean no reason to change them. But how much I may differ with you upon them, as in respect to the causes of the existing evil, may be ascertained from the views I shall feel, in whatever concerns the mercantile community, of my deep sympathy with those who are suffering from the pressure of the times, of my readiness to adopt any measure for relief, consistent with my convictions of duty, of my propriety of giving to the Collectors of the duties, instructions of the character desired, and of my readiness to inquire into the extent of the expenditures for the remainder of the year.

These examinations have been directed, and are in progress, and the result will be communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of New York, who will be instructed to publish it. A few days will be required to give a full consideration upon some points of investigation, but there shall be no unnecessary delay.

On the other subjects to which you have called my attention, as, first an immediate repeal of the act requiring specie in payment on sales of public lands, issued by my predecessor, for the purpose of enforcing a strict execution of the Act of 1825, which forbids the allowance of credit on sales; and secondly, for an extra session of Congress, I have not been able to satisfy myself in regard to existing circumstances, to interfere with the order referred to.

On the subject of the obstacles to an immediate convention of Congress—arising from the imperfect state of the representation in one of the bodies. Several of the States have yet chosen their Representatives, and are not so far from some months to come. Independent of this consideration, I do not see at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting, than that appointed by the Constitution.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
M. VAN BUREN.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Congress.

Resolved, That a strict construction of the act of the only act which could have been referred to the President's answer, was unknown during the administration of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, to Gen. Jackson during the first seven years of his administration; that the necessity for such a construction is not assigned in the Specie Circular as one of the reasons for issuing it, and we consider the distinction made by the President between the notes of solvent Banks and specie, guiding the former as credit, to be erroneous.

Resolved, That the interests of the Capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and industrial classes, are dependent upon each other, and any measures of the government which prostrate the native business of the community, will also deprive the industry of its reward, and we call upon all our fellow citizens to unite with us in removing from power those who persist in a system that is destroying the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the chief causes of the existing distress, are the default of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, the removal of the public deposits, the refusal to re-charter the Bank of the United States, and the issuing of the Specie Circular. The Land bill was passed by the People's Representatives, and vetoed by the President—the bill rechartering the Bank was passed by the People's Representatives, and vetoed by the President. The People's Representatives declared by a solemn proclamation, that the public deposits were safe in the United States Bank; within a few weeks thereafter the President removed the public deposits. The People's Representatives passed a bill rechartering the Specie Circular; the President destroyed it by omitting to return it within the limited period—and in the answer to our address, President Van Buren declares that the Specie Circular was issued by his predecessor, omitting all notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is amenable directly to Congress, and charged by the act creating his department with the superintendence of the Finance, and who signed the order. We therefore.

Resolved, That all these circumstances indicate an infusion of monarchical principles into our system which demands the prompt and regular action of every patriot.

Our readers may judge from the following article extracted from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, relative to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of New York, how far relief has been extended to the Merchants by the Government.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following notice from the Treasury Department in relation to Custom House Bonds, was received by us at a late hour last night. We draw from it these conclusions: 1st. That while the Bonds remain unpaid, no new credit will be extended to the collector, and that all accruing duties must be paid in cash. 2dly. That the collector may extend the time of payment for thirty, sixty, or ninety days, not reaching beyond the 1st of September next, if payment is made in part, or additional security furnished in cases where great hardship, embarrassment or inconvenience, is shown to exist. 3dly. That the appropriation of Congress, and the state of the Treasury, are such as to forbid further or more extended indulgence.

We consider the relief, in fact, as nothing, and the special pleading of the Secretary of the Treasury much like General Jackson's reasons for pocketing the Currency Bill. We think much more effect will be produced at Washington by the suspension of specie payments, which will prevent the call for specie with which the Atlantic Banks were threatened on 1st July and 1st October, than by any thing else. The administration, in endeavoring to grasp every thing, have been caught in the engines of their own net. We leave them to disentangle themselves, as well as they can, from the portion of "the crisis" which their own measures have produced. Like Esau, their hand has been against every man, and they cannot wonder if every man's hand is against them.

The merchants of this great city, who have created this surplus to be divided among the States, are to have no sympathy and no indulgence—unless it be clearly for the interest of Government to grant it. It is precisely such relief as a grasping creditor would give to an unfortunate debtor on part payment and adequate security for the balance, at a shorter period than it could be enforced by due course of law. The parade of sympathy for the distress pervading the commercial community, goes with us for what it is worth—nothing—it is not felt—and therefore it is not believed.

Extra Session of Congress.—On reading Mr. Van Buren's letter to the New York Committee, the reader will perceive that he declined calling an extra session of Congress at the request of said Committee, not being able to "see at present, sufficient reasons to justify me (him) in requiring an earlier meeting, than that appointed by the Constitution." Now, all must know that "sufficient reasons" have transpired "to justify him in requiring an earlier meeting, than that appointed by the Constitution," from the fact, that in the short space of "ELEVEN DAYS" he is to issue the following Proclamation convening Congress on the first Monday in September. There is something rotten in Denmark, depend upon it, that has brought Mr. Van Buren to his senses, or he would never have acceded to the request of the Committee by calling a meeting of Congress.

By the President of the U. STATES OF AMERICA.  
PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, from an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed most for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President,  
JEAN F. MONROE, Secretary of State.

Suspension of Specie payment.—It is to be regretted that most of the Banks at the North and some at the South have been compelled to suspend the redemption of their notes with specie. This is said to be a measure of distress, and from the situation of affairs it is clearly inferred that if the Banks continued to redeem their notes with specie every Merchant would be broke and the Banks themselves would be ruined. A suspension of specie payment would be a measure of distress, and from the situation of affairs it is clearly inferred that if the Banks continued to redeem their notes with specie every Merchant would be broke and the Banks themselves would be ruined.

Resolved, That the interests of the Capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and industrial classes, are dependent upon each other, and any measures of the government which prostrate the native business of the community, will also deprive the industry of its reward, and we call upon all our fellow citizens to unite with us in removing from power those who persist in a system that is destroying the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the chief causes of the existing distress, are the default of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, the removal of the public deposits, the refusal to re-charter the Bank of the United States, and the issuing of the Specie Circular. The Land bill was passed by the People's Representatives, and vetoed by the President—the bill rechartering the Bank was passed by the People's Representatives, and vetoed by the President. The People's Representatives declared by a solemn proclamation, that the public deposits were safe in the United States Bank; within a few weeks thereafter the President removed the public deposits. The People's Representatives passed a bill rechartering the Specie Circular; the President destroyed it by omitting to return it within the limited period—and in the answer to our address, President Van Buren declares that the Specie Circular was issued by his predecessor, omitting all notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is amenable directly to Congress, and charged by the act creating his department with the superintendence of the Finance, and who signed the order. We therefore.

Resolved, That all these circumstances indicate an infusion of monarchical principles into our system which demands the prompt and regular action of every patriot.

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An order was received yesterday, from the U. S. Quarter Master's Office, for the immediate transportation of 3 Regiments and 8 companies of artillery from the Florida frontier to Camp Sabine on the Sabine river. We cannot divine what may be the object of this sudden movement, unless it be in some way connected with our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. Perhaps the Hon. Secretary of War may have no other motive in sending the troops to Camp Sabine than to prevent the rapid desertion from some of the Southern States which is said to be in progress. We were credibly informed, a few days since, by a gentleman direct from Natchitoches, there were near 2000 persons, one-half slaves—camped in that vicinity, who were on their way to Texas. Many planters, it is reported have left their farms with a crop newly planted and started for Texas with their negroes. They had been deceived by the treachery of the times into large purchases of lands, and now that the bubble has burst, and they can no longer enjoy their imaginary wealth or the means of paying their debts, are fleeing to Texas with their negroes, as the only means of saving anything from the general ruin. What a commentary does this present upon this glorious attempt to provide the country with a safe, unchanging hard money currency.—New Orleans Bulletin.

An Editor in Trouble.—The following good-humored article, with its bill of fare appended, is from the Tuscaloosian, a good and true Van Buren paper, published in Mississippi. We could only remark, in reference to this worthy editor's case, that it might be far worse with a man who has, thus far, plenty of corn cake every day in the week:

"This is our 48th No. and luckily for us it is that the volume is so near its completion: for never was a poor devil of an editor so high being 'starved out' as we are 'at this present writing.' Ay, we are threatened with starvation! Think of that, ye rump-fed scribbles, who thrice a day regale your luxurious bellies on mutton-chop, roast beef, dumplings, and perchance, turtle soup and fricasseed chickens, (Zounds! how our mouth waters!) washing the same down your pampered gullets with old October brown and bright, or sparkling Champagne! Think, ye 'good, fat, sleek-headed,' pious, and unbribed Whig editors, who are constantly crying out against the 'spoils' men, and 'the party's' liberality to its editors—think of a democratic editor, a whole-bog Van Buren and Gholson man, so high starvation, that one No. 3 mackerel per diem, and a half barrel of corn meal for a fortnight, is almost his whole allowance. Thus is no exaggeration. Town and town officers and individuals owe us trifling sums for printing, and, although we have dunned and dunned them, with an obstinate perseverance, week after week, through our columns, we can't induce them to call and pay their debts; we cannot collect money enough to furnish ourselves with the luxuries of pork and flour; neither of which have we been able to procure during the last four months. As for party patronage, we would not give a picayune for the patronage of the whole democracy, if a fair display of its benefits has been exhibited to us. If we had ever dreamed of being 're-served,' we might with truth exclaim—

"How! How! where are the 'spoils' thy glowing fancy pictured?"

EXTRACT FROM AN EDITOR'S DIARY.

Sunday—Corn bread, molasses, and coffee. Monday—Corn bread, coffee, and mackerel. Tuesday—Corn bread, potatoes, and salt. Wednesday—Corn bread, coffee, and mackerel. Thursday—Corn bread, mackerel, and potatoes. Friday—Corn bread, potatoes, and salt. Saturday—Corn bread, mackerel, and onions.

[A true bill.] Attest: DEVIL.

Power of Steam.—It is on the rivers and the boatman may repose on his oars, it is in the high-ways and begins to exert itself along the courses of land-conveyance; it is at the bottom of mines a thousand feet below the earth's surface; it is in the mill, and in the work-shops of the trades. It rows, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it prints.—Webster's Lectures

Criminal Statistics.—From an examination of 975 convicts in Auburn State Prison, it appeared that 4 had been educated at College, 11 had an academical education, 230 could read, write, and cypher, and 318 could read, and write, 318 could read, and 362 could not read. Five hundred and eighty nine committed their crimes under the influence of strong drink.

It has been calculated that if the capital of the U. S. Bank (35 millions) were in one cubic block of gold, it would measure on each side 56 1/2 inches, and weigh more than 36 tons.

The force of Ridicule.—The Boston Post says—"No dirt has been seen in the Ohio Legislature since a member appeared there with a wooden one in his bosom, and a long corn-cob handle attached to it."

A Biography of Robespierre lately appeared in an Irish paper, which concludes thus: "This extraordinary man left no child behind him except his brother, and he killed at the same time."

Courting.—A western paper severely reprehends the practice of courting after the usual hour of retiring to rest. The writer says "seeking a wife is certainly not a deed of darkness"—and remarks that all who "spark" after bed-time are justly consigned to those who "go forth as thieves in the night."

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN JENNINGS DUNLAP as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. T. J. ORR as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JENNINGS B. KERR, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce BRAXY OATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce PEARL-ALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

The Hon. Robert F. Strange HAS been appointed by the Dialectic Society, to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. Carolina.

May 13, 1837.

Corn Meal, Bacon & Lard FOR sale on good terms, for cash, by W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, May 1837. 47y

Are you Sick? WE have just received a fresh supply of Dr. Beckwith's Pills—

for Sale by WILLIAMS & BOYD. May 23, 1837. 47y

Sale of Town Lots. THE Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, on Saturday, the 3d of June next, the House now occupied by Mrs. McCracken, standing in College street. Also the following lots, viz. Square No. 64, containing 8 lots, and Nos. 460, 461, 464 and 465 in Square No. 83. Terms made known on the day of sale.

By Order of the Board JAMES T. ASBURY, Clk. May 24, 1837. 48

Public Notice. HAVING associated myself with my father-in-law, Wm. Phillips, in my business, I call upon all who are indebted to me, to come and make immediate payment, as I will positively show no respect to persons nor will I grant any indulgence, except what the law allows.

WM. HUNTER. N. B. Mr. Phillips will now attend principally to the concern, as I am about turning my attention to another business.

Charlotte, May 25, 1837. 47-34 W. H.

NOTICE. I WILL sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of May

next, being the 22d day, the Plantation on which the Rev. Samuel Caldwell died, one mile north of Sugar Creek Church, and containing upward of 300 acres of land, on which is a good Brick Dwelling House and necessary out-houses, and on which is an excellent meadow of from five to ten acres, and fifty or perhaps one hundred acres of cleared land. I will sell the above property for Cash, to satisfy certain claims, for the payment of which it is conveyed to me in trust.

J. M. HUTCHISON, Trustee, April 12th, 1837.

Postponement. The Sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until Tuesday of the next County Court, being the 25th day of July next.

J. M. HUTCHISON, Trustee. May 23, 1837. 48

NOTICE. THE Subscribers having enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, inform the public that their Rolling Mill, Nail Factory and Furnaces are now in full operation, and that they are now making large quantities of

AILS, Iron, of every description AND CASTINGS;

All of which are of a good quality, and inferior to none made in the Union, and would be pleased to fill any orders in their line of business. They have on hand an assortment of Grist and Saw Mill IRONS, well executed, as their Smith is inferior to none. All orders will be filled on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

Owing to the pressure of the times, they have lowered their prices, and in future will sell as follows: Saw and Grist Mill Irons at 17 cts. per lb.; Nails, 8 cts.; Small fire and thin rolled Iron, 7 1/2 cts. Large fire and rolled Iron, 6 1/2 cts. Cast iron, 4 cts.

All letters to the Subscribers to be addressed to them at Lincolnton.

FULENWIJDER & BURTON. May 20th, 1837. 450



**NOTICE.**  
A. L. persons are informed that the  
of the firm of Wm. J. Keahey & Co.  
for the year 1837, has been determined  
to do so by law.  
WM. J. KEAHEY.  
May 17, 1837.

### Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing  
under the firm of Wm. J. Keahey & Co.  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
Those indebted to the firm are requested to  
make immediate settlement by Cash or Note,  
with Wm. J. Keahey.  
WM. J. KEAHEY.  
May 16, 1837.

### Wm. J. Keahey



HAS the pleasure  
of announcing  
to his friends and  
the public, that he is  
better prepared than  
formerly, to accommo-  
date satisfactorily, all  
who favor him with  
their patronage.  
May 16, 1837.

### To Tailors.

The subscriber would inform the trade,  
that he is agent for two of the most popu-  
lar systems for Tailoring in the United  
States. Call and see something new.  
WM. J. KEAHEY.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

#### MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

Samuel H. Smith and Mary his wife,

vs.

Robert G. Flanagan and others.

IN this case, it is ordered that publication  
be made six weeks in the Charlotte  
Journal, for Collier Flanagan and Morgan  
Flanagan, two of the defendants in this case,  
to appear at our next Court of Equity to be  
held for Mecklenburg county, at the  
Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday  
of August next, then and there to answer  
complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro  
contra will be entered against them.  
Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. c.  
May 17, 1837. Price adv. 92 1/2.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

#### MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, February Term, 1837.

John R. Williams,

vs.

Robert McComb and others.

IN this case, it is ordered that publication  
be made six weeks in the Charlotte  
Journal, for Robert McComb, defendant in  
this case, and who resides out of the limits  
of this State, to appear at our next Court of  
Equity, to be held for Mecklenburg county,  
at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d  
Monday in August next, then and there to  
answer complainant's bill, otherwise judgment  
pro contra will be entered against him.  
Test: D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. c.  
May 17, 1837. Price adv. 92 1/2.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

#### MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April

Term, 1837.

Irvin & Elms,

vs.

William Carolan.

Original Attachment.  
Levied in the hands of Thomas Charles and  
his associates as Garnishee:  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the  
Court, that the defendant is not an inhabit-  
ant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that  
publication be made six weeks in the Char-  
lotte Journal, that unless the said William  
Carolan appear at the Court of Pleas and  
Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County  
of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Char-  
lotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and  
then and there plead or reply, judgment  
will be entered by default against him.  
Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of the said  
Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of April,  
A. D. 1837.  
B. OATES, c. c. c.  
May 17, 1837. Price adv. 93 1/2.

### Just in Time!

THE Subscribers in-  
form their friends  
and former customers that  
they are now receiving  
from the cities of New York and Philadel-  
phia, a large and splendid stock of  
**Spring and Summer  
GOODS,**

of the latest styles and approved patterns.  
They are determined to sell as low as other  
men, and will in all cases make liberal dis-  
counts to persons paying Cash. They  
wish their friends to call and "take a peep"  
at their STOCK. Any person buying goods  
by the piece shall have bargain. They al-  
so wish it distinctly understood, that they  
are the General Agents for selling

**Dr. Potter's Antibilious Pills,**  
that they receive them from head quarters  
and are warranted to be genuine. Any per-  
son can be supplied by the quantity at a  
small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—  
**Franklin's celebrated Ointment,  
Best Rio and Laguna Cola,  
St. Croix Sugar and Salt,**  
with many other articles in our line. Please  
call and see.  
WILLIAMS & ROYD.  
Charlotte, April 26, 1837.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber has received and  
is now offering for sale, a large  
quantity of the following articles:  
Superfine Black, Black, Brown, Green,  
Green and Iriside Green,  
Low priced  
Black, Black, Cinnamon and  
Silver Black.  
Some few Batinets,  
Black and cold Florentine and Craps Camaleto,  
for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantalons,  
Brown Linen and Linen Drillings,  
Black Linen, a new article for Summer Pantalons  
A good assortment of Men's and  
Valentia  
Superfine Black Velvet  
Black Frocking, Italian Green  
Black and Red  
Black Italian Satin  
Colored, Plain and Figured Satin  
A good assortment of Colored, Plain and  
Figured Girdle Nap.  
A good assortment of Ladies Dress Handkerchiefs  
and Veils.  
A splendid assortment of Colored Mulls and  
Laces,  
Black Bombazines,  
Plain and Plain Cambrics,  
Dillip's Lawn and Swiss Mulls,  
A general assortment of Brown and Bleached  
Domestics,  
Cotton and Linen Sheetings and Shirtings,  
Damask Table Cloths and Diaper,  
A splendid assortment of English, French  
and American  
Furniture  
A general assortment of Stocks, Linen Collars  
and Bosoms,  
White and Black Silk Hosiery and half Hose,  
White and Black Cotton do. Silk Check do.  
Ladies plain Straw, Leghorns, Tussan  
and Inflection Tussan  
Rio, Laguna and Java Coffee,  
Brown & Leaf Sugars,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**HATS,**  
Shoes, Boots, Pumps, Saddles,  
Bridles,  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
Crockery, Glass and Queensware,  
—ALSO—  
Dr. Potter's celebrated  
**ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,**  
together with other articles not enumerated.  
All kinds of Country Produce  
taken in exchange for Goods.  
The subscribers return their sincere  
thanks to their friends and customers, for the  
liberal encouragement they have re-  
ceived heretofore, and they assure them that  
they will continue to sell Goods as low, either  
for cash or on time, to punctual dealers,  
as they can be purchased in this section of  
country. Purchasers would do well to call  
and examine their stock before purchasing  
elsewhere. All we ask, is to "call," hear  
prices and judge for yourselves.  
A. & W. ALEXANDER.  
Charlotte, April 1837.

**Caution.**  
I FORBID all persons from trading  
for a horse of hand given by me to  
Francis Odeh, dated some time in March, as  
the property for which said horse was given  
has proved unsound. I am determined not  
to pay it unless compelled by law.  
JAM. SPRATE.  
Port Hill, York Dis. St. Co. May 3, 1837.

**Dissolution.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing  
under the firm of J. M. Morrison &  
Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent;  
and as it is impossible for any business to  
be conducted without money, we hope our  
friends, with long standing accounts, will  
please call and give us a little. We return  
our thanks for the liberal patronage received.  
J. M. MORRISON.  
R. R. TAYLOR.  
May 1st, 1837.

**The Subscribers.**  
Having associated themselves together,  
respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte  
and its vicinity, that the business will be  
continued by them under  
the firm of Morrison &  
Harris, at the old stand,  
4 doors North east of the  
Courthouse, where they have just received,  
a large and splendid assortment of  
**Spring and Summer  
GOODS,**

lately purchased for cash in the cities of  
Philadelphia and New York, which they  
offer to the inspection of their friends.—  
We are determined to sell our goods low to  
punctual dealers, and we will in all cases  
make a larger discount for CASH than has  
heretofore been made in this place.  
Mr. R. R. Taylor will continue to do bu-  
siness for the present firm.  
J. M. MORRISON.  
R. A. HARRIS.  
May 1st, 1837.

**A large quantity of Bacon for sale at  
the Store of Morrison & Harris, which will  
be sold on good terms for cash.**

**Pay your Taxes!!**  
THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now  
due and ready for collection, and per-  
sons interested are informed that they must  
be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills,  
as this is the only kind of money that will  
be taken from me in payment of the State  
Tax.  
J. MC CONAUGHEY, Surg.  
April 26, 1837.

**SIGN & ORNAMENTAL  
PAINTING.**  
Executed in the neatest & latest  
style, by  
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.  
Charlotte, April 26, 1837.

**Farmers' Inn.**  
THE subscriber having re-  
commenced business at the  
above stand, hopes that his for-  
mer friends and patrons will still  
oblige him by calling. His Table  
will be supplied with as good fare as the market  
will afford, and his STABLE equal to any  
in this place.  
JAMES R. NEELY.  
March 30, 1837.

**The Elegant and Thorough-bred  
HORSE  
McDUFF,**

WILL stand the enu-  
mering Season at the  
following places, viz: at the  
Charlotte Hotel on the 6th  
of March next, and on the 8th March at R.  
People's Store, in Providence Settlement,  
and at T. R. Curston's Store, Lancaster  
District, S. C., on the 10th and 11th March,  
and from thence to Charlotte every 9th day  
during the season, and will render service  
at the low price of \$12 the single leap;  
\$20 the Season; \$30 to ensure a Mare  
to be in foal, which shall be due as soon as  
the fact is ascertained or the property changed,  
with 50 cents to the Groom in every  
instance. Every care and attention will be  
paid to prevent accidents, but I will not be  
liable for any. McDUFF is a beautiful cor-  
rel, fifteen hands and three inches high, in  
fine health, rising eleven years old. In ap-  
pearance and purity of blood, he has but few  
equals. The season to commence the 1st  
of March, and end the 15th of June.

**Pedigree.** McDUFF was got by the  
celebrated Race Horse Washington, he by  
Timoleon, and Timoleon by the justly re-  
nowned horse Sir Archy. Washington's  
dam was the celebrated Ariadne by the im-  
ported Citizen. McDuff's dam was Col. R.  
H. Jones's fine bred mare Perfection, who  
was by Sir Archy, her dam by Ball's old  
Florizel, (the best race horse in America of  
his day,) her grand dam by Bell Air, her  
grand dam by Coler, g. g. grand dam  
the imported horse Why not.  
For further particulars on the Turf, see handbills.  
WM. F. JOHNSON.  
Savannah, Jan. Co. Feb. 1837.

### New Spring and Summer Goods.

THE subscribers  
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens  
of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they  
are now receiving their Spring supply of  
**GOODS,**

lately purchased in the Cities of New York  
and Philadelphia, which consist in part of  
the following articles:

Superfine Black, Black, Brown, Green, {Cloths  
Green and Iriside Green, do.  
Low priced do.  
Black, Black, Cinnamon and {Cambrics,  
Silver Black, do.  
Some few Batinets, do.  
Black and cold Florentine and Craps Camaleto,  
for Gentlemen's Coats and Pantalons,  
Brown Linen and Linen Drillings,  
Black Linen, a new article for Summer Pantalons  
A good assortment of Men's and  
Valentia  
Superfine Black Velvet  
Black Frocking, Italian Green  
Black and Red  
Black Italian Satin  
Colored, Plain and Figured Satin  
A good assortment of Colored, Plain and  
Figured Girdle Nap.  
A good assortment of Ladies Dress Handkerchiefs  
and Veils.  
A splendid assortment of Colored Mulls and  
Laces,  
Black Bombazines,  
Plain and Plain Cambrics,  
Dillip's Lawn and Swiss Mulls,  
A general assortment of Brown and Bleached  
Domestics,  
Cotton and Linen Sheetings and Shirtings,  
Damask Table Cloths and Diaper,  
A splendid assortment of English, French  
and American  
Furniture  
A general assortment of Stocks, Linen Collars  
and Bosoms,  
White and Black Silk Hosiery and half Hose,  
White and Black Cotton do. Silk Check do.  
Ladies plain Straw, Leghorns, Tussan  
and Inflection Tussan  
Rio, Laguna and Java Coffee,  
Brown & Leaf Sugars,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**HATS,**  
Shoes, Boots, Pumps, Saddles,  
Bridles,  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
Crockery, Glass and Queensware,  
—ALSO—  
Dr. Potter's celebrated  
**ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,**  
together with other articles not enumerated.

**All kinds of Country Produce  
taken in exchange for Goods.**

The subscribers return their sincere  
thanks to their friends and customers, for the  
liberal encouragement they have re-  
ceived heretofore, and they assure them that  
they will continue to sell Goods as low, either  
for cash or on time, to punctual dealers,  
as they can be purchased in this section of  
country. Purchasers would do well to call  
and examine their stock before purchasing  
elsewhere. All we ask, is to "call," hear  
prices and judge for yourselves.  
A. & W. ALEXANDER.  
Charlotte, April 1837.

**FORWARDING AGENCY.**  
THE Subscribers inform  
the Merchants of the  
interior, that they are still  
engaged in the  
Forwarding Way,  
and trust that with the facilities and expe-  
rience they now possess in the transaction  
of this business, to merit the patronage  
heretofore conferred. They have large  
Ware Houses at the river and in town,  
for the reception of forwarding Goods,  
apart from other buildings, and compara-  
tively safe from Fire.  
WILLKINGS & BELDEN,  
Fayetteville.

Refer to  
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, Charlotte.  
Messrs. BARRINGER & PHIFER,  
" J. P. & C. PHIFER, } Concord.  
" PHIFER & MOSS, }  
Fayetteville, April, 1837.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan  
are informed that his Books and Notes  
are in the hands of the subscriber. All per-  
sons indebted are notified, that if they are  
not settled immediately, that proceedings  
will be taken for their collection.  
LEROY SPRINGS.  
Feb. 23, 1837.

**Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.**  
THE subscriber has constantly on hand,  
and receiving daily,  
**Heavy City, New York, and  
Foreign Hides,**  
well worth the attention of Tanners in the  
interior, which he offers for sale at the low-  
est prices and on accommodating terms for  
Cash or City Acceptances.  
—ALSO—  
Leather of all kinds on hand, and flo-  
ried to order at the shortest notice.  
S. CRUICKSHANK.  
Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1837.

**House and Lot for Sale.**  
THE subscriber, offers for  
sale his House and Lot in  
the town of Charlotte, on Church  
St. The house is large, of good  
materials, built by a good workman, and the  
most convenient in the town; it has all ne-  
cessary out buildings attached to it, togeth-  
er with a good Garden and Well.  
—ALSO—  
Some new Furniture.  
For further particulars, enquire of Parrall  
Thompson.  
JOS. P. FRITCHARD.  
Nov. 3, 1836.

### Once More!

THE subscriber re-  
spectfully informs  
the citizens of Char-  
lotte, and the public ge-  
nerally, that he has added to the Commu-  
nity, CONCERN their Horses and Carri-  
ages, and feels confident that he can accom-  
modate all who may wish private con-  
sultance from Charlotte. He also keeps  
**Saddle Horses.**  
Terms of hire reasonable.  
B. P. ROYD.  
April 13, 1837.

N. B. The subscriber also keeps for the  
accommodation of the Travelling Public,  
Corn, Fodder, Hay, Meal, &c.  
for Sale. Call at the Post Office.

**The Symmetrical and Thorough-  
bred Horse  
SWEEPER.**

WILL stand the enu-  
mering Season, at the  
stable of the subscriber, one  
and a half miles North of  
Charlotte, on the public road leading from Cam-  
den and Charaw to Statesville, on Mondays,  
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays,  
and will be let to Mares at the following rates:  
Five Dollars the single leap, to be paid  
whenever service is rendered; Ten Dollars  
for the Season, to be paid at the expiration  
of the Season; and Fifteen Dollars to en-  
sure a Mare to be with foal. In every in-  
stance, parting with or transferring the  
Mare forfeits the insurance. SWEEPER  
will be regular at his stands, (public days  
and unavoidable circumstances excepted.)  
All possible care will be taken to prevent  
accidents of any kind, but I will not be li-  
able for any that may happen. The Season  
to commence the 20th of March, and end  
the 20th of June.

**Description.** SWEEPER is a ve-  
ry rich mahogany bay, with black legs,  
mane and tail, nine years old next October,  
of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen  
hands high, and for extraordinary power  
inferior to no horse in this section of coun-  
try. It is deemed unnecessary to say much  
as to his form and muscular power—he will  
show for himself.

**Pedigree.** SWEEPER was foaled  
and raised in Western Virginia. He was  
sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the re-  
nowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam  
was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pan-  
toon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. dam  
by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse  
Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General  
Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton,  
and he by the old imported Diomedes, grand-  
dam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity  
of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and  
Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage hereto-  
fore given him, and flatters himself he  
can accommodate them with a horse as a feel-  
getter, that in every respect is calculated  
to please and render more universal satis-  
faction than any horse he has ever kept.  
Although the subscriber labors under the  
peculiar disadvantage of not having the op-  
portunity of showing his horse to his friends  
and former customers sooner, he fondly  
cherishes the belief that from the superi-  
ority of Sweeper and the accommodation of terms,  
he will merit a liberal share of patronage.  
The stallion Sweeper has but very recently  
arrived in these parts from Western Vir-  
ginia. The subscriber confidently recommends  
his friends and former customers who have  
Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse,  
and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.  
ELAN S. HARRIS.  
Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of  
Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouch-  
ed for as above, by  
GEORGE H. PHELPS,  
and  
MR. THOMAS ALLEN,  
Both of Western Virginia.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance and  
wishing to put mares, will be accommodated  
on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.  
E. S. H.

**\$50 Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the sub-  
scriber, living in Meck-  
lenburg County, about the 1st  
of October last, a negro man  
by the name of JIM, aged a-  
bout 27 years, and about 5 ft.  
high, of a yellow complexion. He was pur-  
chased of Darling Love, of Cabarrus coun-  
ty, and I suspect he is lurking about Read's  
Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the  
above reward to any person that will appre-  
hend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get  
him.  
JOHN E. HARRISON.  
March 2, 1837.

**Taken Up**  
AND committed to the Jail  
of Mecklenburg County,  
on the 9th inst., a Negro boy  
named GEORGE, about 18 or  
20 years of age, and about 5  
feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he  
belongs to David Wethers, of Brunswick  
co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rai-  
ney, who was taking him to the State of Mis-  
sissippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The  
owner is requested to come forward, prove  
property pay charges and take him away.  
JOS. MC CONAUGHEY, Jailor.  
Dec. 2, 1836.

### Dr. Thomas

**Dr. Thomas**  
and his wife, have removed their  
residence to the city of Charlotte, and  
will be at the office of Dr. Harris,  
March 1, 1837.

**NEW CABINET SHOP.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs  
the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity  
that he has commenced the  
**Cabinet Making Business,**  
at his home, four doors east of the Car-  
riage Shop, where he is prepared to make all  
articles in the above line, on the shortest no-  
tice. Having employed good workmen,  
will warrant his work to be as well done,  
low, and as durable, as any ever made  
in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial  
to ensure a share of the public favor.  
The subscriber intending to work  
Cash only, request all persons wishing his  
services of any description to call and see his  
shop, before occupied by Dr. Harris,  
March 1, 1837.

**WILLIAM W. GRAY'S**  
**INVALUABLE**  
**OINTMENT.**  
For Ulcers, Tumors, &c.  
Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at  
Office of the Raleigh Register.  
Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.  
WILLIAM W. GRAY.  
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836.

**ANOTHER GREAT CURE.**  
Raleigh, September 21, 1836.  
I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17  
year, I received a wound on my left leg, which  
became ulcerated, and continued so until the  
end of March last. It would occasionally heal,  
and then break out again; but most of the time  
it was in a very painful condition, the sore had  
extended to a large size, and became very  
I tried many remedies to make a cure, with  
success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Oint-  
ment, two pots of which have effectually cured  
my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. I  
am now well, and have been made much easier,  
strictly attended to the directions for the use  
of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I  
much exercise, and very imprudently used  
blistering. My leg has been well for more  
than six months, during which time, I have not  
much, yet it remains firm and free from all  
signs of inflammation. After having been af-  
flicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy  
benefits of a sound leg again.  
LEWIS BOLLONAN.

**GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at**  
**WILLIAMS & BOYD**  
March 7, 1837.

**Blank Bank Notes**  
**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

**The Markets.**

**FAYETTEVILLE—MAY 12.**  
Brandy, Peach, 80 a 90 Iron, 54  
do. Apple, 20 a 25 Molasses, 40  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Nails, cut, 7 1/2  
do. 20 a 25 Sugar, brown, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Lard, 10  
do. 20 a 25 Salt, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Tobacco, leaf, 20  
do. 20 a 25 Tallow, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Wheat, 10  
do. 20 a 25 Whiskey, 20  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Wool, 20

**CHERAW—MAY 17.**  
Beeswax, 10 a 11 1/2 Iron, 54  
do. 20 a 25 Molasses, 40  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Nails, cut, 7 1/2  
do. 20 a 25 Sugar, brown, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Lard, 10  
do. 20 a 25 Salt, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Tobacco, leaf, 20  
do. 20 a 25 Tallow, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Wheat, 10  
do. 20 a 25 Whiskey, 20  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Wool, 20

**COLUMBIA—MAY 13.**  
Beeswax, 10 a 11 1/2 Iron, 54  
do. 20 a 25 Molasses, 40  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Nails, cut, 7 1/2  
do. 20 a 25 Sugar, brown, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Lard, 10  
do. 20 a 25 Salt, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Tobacco, leaf, 20  
do. 20 a 25 Tallow, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Wheat, 10  
do. 20 a 25 Whiskey, 20  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Wool, 20

**CHARLESTON—MAY 13.**  
Apple Brandy, 35 a 45 Mackerel, No. 1, 10  
do. 20 a 25 do. No. 2, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Nails, cut, 7 1/2  
do. 20 a 25 Sugar, brown, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Lard, 10  
do. 20 a 25 Salt, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Tobacco, leaf, 20  
do. 20 a 25 Tallow, 10  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Wheat, 10  
do. 20 a 25 Whiskey, 20  
do. 10 a 12 1/2 Wool, 20